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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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H. D. SCOVEL, - - Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two colored women were found dead in the woods in Worcester county, Indiana, a few days since, having unfortunately evidences of having been shot down while carrying.

The Vermont ex-Gov. Kennedy Johnson in Baltimore on eight promises to be a grand affair. Messrs. Seymour and Hall, General Dix, Secretary Seward, General Sherman, the British Minister, and many members of Congress are to be present. It is doubtful if Mr. Johnson can accept the invitation tendered to him at New York.

The last one Monday was said to be the most intense that has been felt in New York for fourteen years. A very large number of persons fell in the street, benefits from the heat, some of whom died. During the last three days of Winona deaths during the last three days of Winona deaths from the heat, and of those prostrated by the heat, a large proportion were foreigners, who had not been long in the country.

The case of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth, New York District, came up for a hearing Thursday before Commissioner Osborn, and resulted in that gentleman's honorable discharge. The prisoner now is at liberty, while the case against the counterfeiters will be pushed with the greatest vigor. Additional evidence was developed by the arrest of Mr. Dr. Kissberg, of Lancaster, S. P. Picolle, of New York; Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, and others.

Montreal is sweltering with the mercury at 90. Several cases of customer have occurred. At Toronto it stood yesterday at 100 degrees, and one heat prostration is reported.

It is understood Sir Francis Hincks will succeed Lord Monck as Governor of Canada.

Private advices from Florida say the worm is doing great damage to the cotton.

The Democrats of Louisville last night ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair, indorsed the platform, had a torchlight procession, &c., &c.

Saturday was the hottest day of the season. In different parts of the East the thermometer ranged from 96 to 98 degrees. There were many cases of prostration in New York on Saturday and Sunday.

The St. Joseph, Mo., *Herald* learns from a gentleman just from Kansas that the Indians are on the war path in that section. It is reported there are over one thousand Indians within twenty-five miles of Fort Larned. They have already killed two or three white men.

The Alabama Legislature, which met on Monday, contains about thirty colored members. The Senate has a majority of colored men, and the lower house, composed of seventy-three members, has thirty-two colored men. The Governor-elect was inaugurated in the presence of the two houses. He was in a message, which is in the main more conservative than was expected. He recommends in strong language the removal of all disabilities from the people of Alabama, and bitterly opposes any disfranchisement except for crime.

The Democrats of St. Louis held a ratification meeting last night, which was largely attended. Missouri was pledged for twenty thousand Democratic majority in November.

Fourteen cases of smallpox, most of them fatal, have occurred in St. Louis since Sunday.

Omaha and Douglas counties, Nebraska, subscribe voted one hundred thousand dollars, to aid in bridging the Western River at Omaha.

Thirty directors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Chief Justice Tarangum, of Pennsylvania, and a number of Eastern capitalists arrived at Omaha yesterday, en route to the mountains on an excursion.

Six cases of smallpox, two fatal, in Chicago yesterday.

Four deaths from sun stroke occurred at Providence, Rhode Island, yesterday. There were many cases in Burlington, Vermont, and surrounding towns, and over fifteen occurred.

The cricket match between the officers of the British army and the St. George's Club commenced yesterday in favor of the officers, with four wickets to spare. Total score—St. George, first innings, 100; second innings, 67 Knickerbockers, first innings, 70; second innings, 97.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Lawrence Sunday School.

Fourth Ward.

Half Hours Grace Unfinishable.

Old Fellow Excursion.

A New and Beautiful

Big Pigeon.

The Place to Get

Parent Pestilence Restored.

The Very Finest

Switching and Jobbing

The Splendid Cook Stove

Grand Temperance Excursion.

The Celebrated Triumph

Glass Manufacturers

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

OUR FINANCES.

THE FUNDING BILL.

ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1868.

The following is the full text of the funding bill passed by the Senate at a late hour this evening after five days continuous debate:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, at twenty, thirty and forty years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest, payable semi-annually in coin, that is to say: The issue of bonds falling due in twenty years shall bear interest at five per centum; bonds falling due in thirty years shall bear interest at four and a half per centum, and bonds falling due in forty years shall bear interest at four per centum, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the same and interest thereon, and income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other income; and said bonds and proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for redemption or payment, at option of the holder, or purchase or exchange for an equal amount of any present interest bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing five per centum loan, and for the payment of any floating or existing obligations as limited herein and no more, but not to exceed $200,000,000, shall be of the issue redeemable in twenty years.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted that there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of $125,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as Congress may hereafter direct; and such reduction shall be in lieu of sinking funds contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "an act to authorize issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25th, 1862.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to the terms, anything in the several acts relating to the United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding: provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency or the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

Death from Sun Stroke.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MASSILLON, Ohio, July 14, 1868.

Peter Earley, a cooper by trade, was sun struck while harvesting to-day, and has since died. Thermometer ninety-six degrees in the shade in town.

The Telegraph Not New.

Solomon and Others in nothing now under the sun. Not even the discovery of the magnetic telegraph. It is alleged by some that the discovery was made in 1826, but there is evidence of greater antiquity in the discovery. Rabbi Pinchagal Ben Asher, chief of the Jewish congregation of Saragossa, in Spain, conducted a correspondence by the Pentateuch, written in 1295, by a complete description of a lightning rod. Rabbi Judah Ben Chayat, in 1475, in his Commentary "Minchat Judah," on the Cabal, (the work "Mangarechet Elohuth," gives a good description of a magnetic telegraph. A work entitled "The Two Tables of the Covenant," published at Amsterdam 1698, cites from Chayat "It is a very remarkable natural phenomenon, that if magnetic stone be purified from all extraneous matter, divided into two parts, and placed even a thousand miles distant from each other, and then connected by means of a piece of wire, all movements made on one piece will be distinctly perceived at the other." Chayat lived in the fifteenth century. If the words quoted do not prove the knowledge of the magnetic telegraph, it will be difficult to attach any meaning to words.

Short Sea Excursions.

The Renegade and London Steamship Company, England, have fitted up a number of berths to let by the week, month or season. The steamer Renegade has received in health by making the daily trips with the boats, hence the receive of the company. The distance from London to Ramsgate is about one hundred miles. Time occupied in the run from seven to eight hours. Part of the way—about half—is river passage—the rest sea. The distance from London Bridge to the Nore Light is fifty miles. This method of giving the opportunity of daily sea air to invalids is suggestive to other places in the world where practicable. This hot weather don't exactly make us say "oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness," but heightens our admiration for the man who found out a way to keep cool, enjoy sea air and board a, comparatively small expense.

Beautiful Democratic Picture.

There's something about Missouri Democracy which has a tendency to make its votaries romantic. Among the young men, the tender beds of promise, it shows itself in tournaments, gander pulling's, long hair, Mexican spurs and a hatred of work. The older ones it develops a desire for making blood-and-thunder speeches, and for fighting, with words, the battles which real men fight with cold steel. There has not been a so-called Democratic candidate for office in the bounds of this Commonwealth since the close of the war who did not seem to think himself the leader of a vast army, and who did not propose to lead his followers on to victory, though they waded through blood to their eyes. Missouri Democracy, they consider all loyal men cowards, and though they never shouldered a musket in their lives, they act as if they thought they could scare those who had.—*Missouri Valley Register.*

An Escape from Jail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., July 14, 1868.

This morning Albert Station, convicted, a few weeks ago, for burglary, escaped from the jail. The Sheriff had ordered Station's room for the purpose of giving him water, when he knocked into him, rash fashion, knocking him down and somewhat injuring him, and then made his escape before the alarm could be given.

The White Daisy.

Two hundred years ago, a Scotch emigrant carried to Canada a thistle. Set out in his garden, its seeds took root in his neighbor's soil, and now it is a pest, decreasing the annual productions from twenty-five to fifty per cent. What the thistle is to Canada (in one insignificant sense), the white daisy is to Connecticut. From a rare plant, thirty years ago, it has now become almost omnipresent, and is a positive injury to any farm where it abounds. To the hand the less apparent damage, while a farm that is naturally cold and poor is decreased in value by its presence and growth at least one-third. In some sections of New London, Windham and Middlesex counties, the best seeding of clover, herdgrass and redtop will "run out" in two years, whereas it ought to make good meadows for six. The plant itself, if cut early, will keep cattle from starving, which can hardly be said of it when cut late. When it is in the soil its eradication is impossible; when there is only here and there a branch it can be held in check, if not banished, by constant and relentless war. Now is the time to give it attention. Simply pulling it up is of little consequence; it must be dug up by the roots, and then the tops burned, and then each individual stave left behind will be ready the next spring to assert its right to live, and support a large and more vigorous campaign.

There is a mule in Galveston, Texas, whose right eyeball contains a miniature serpent about two and a half inches long, and perfectly white. It was at first thought to be a hair, which, when soaked in water, assumes the appearance of a reptile, but it has in a few days increased in length so rapidly that the theory does not seem to explain the phenomenon. The mule is still able to see with the eye, but the owner fears that if the serpent grows much larger the eye will be destroyed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Tranquility Restored in Spain.

Examination of Supposed Fenians.

The Assassination Trials in Servia.

Reform Bills Approved in England.

King Theodore's Son in England.

Fenian Arrests.

LONDON, July 14.—Cooke and Haley, arrested as Fenians, were examined at Bow street today, and the police testified to finding a large quantity of arms and ammunition on their premises. They were remanded.

Servia.

PARIS, July 14.—The investigations by the authorities into the recent assassination of Prince Michael still continue. The Prince, it is recognized, who has been suspected of complicity in the murder, has been called to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

Affairs in Spain.

LONDON, July 14.—Dispatches from Madrid state that, at a review of the troops in and around that city yesterday, the commanding General made a speech to the soldiers, warning them against meeting any demonstrations of sympathy with the late movement against the Queen's Government. The country is reported tranquil.

Reform Bills Approved.

In the House of Lords last night, it was announced that Royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, and to the Boundary.

The Abyssinian Prisoners.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, a missionary of the King Theodore, of Abyssinia, has arrived in England, and gone to Osborn on a visit to the Queen.

Naturalization Treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—American Minister Bancroft has arrived, and has opened negotiations with the Grand Duke Government for the ratification of the naturalization treaty.

Married Low.

LONDON, Midnight, July 14.—It is reported that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Provinces of Catalonia.

The Rebellion in Cuba.

Advices from Havana state that the rebels have finally retired from the vicinity of Tuscina, having abandoned all hopes of obliging the place.

Ally of Russia.

BUCHAREST, June 16, via LONDON, July 14.—Prince Shah has declared himself the ally of Russia.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, July 14.—The steamer Atlantic from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—The steamer Palestine, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, July 14.—Consols at noon and at the close of the market, 93 3-4 @ 93 7-8 for money and account.

Liverpool Markets

LIVERPOOL, Evening, July 14.—Cotton—sales to-day 10,000 bales; Orleans, 12 1-4; Uplands, 12; Middling Orleans, 12 1-4; Uplands, 12; Middling Orleans, 12 1-4; Uplands, 12; Middling

The Daily Commercial

VOL. 2 NO. 6[illegible] OF 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Morgan Coates, of Philadelphia.
Dan. M. Kaufman, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1, W. J. Turner,	13, Samuel Shaw,
2, W. J. Bolton,	14, D. F. Wagenseller,
3, Richard Wildey,	15, Chas. H. Miller,
4, G. W. Hill,	16, Andrew Stewart,
5, Thomas P. Wolfe,	17, John Stewart,
6, J. H. Bringhurst,	18, A. G. Olmsted,
7, Frank C. Ruston,	19, James Bill,
8, Isaac Benner,	20, Wm. Elliott,
9, Martin Hooper,	21, J. K. Ewing,
10, David M. Read,	22, Wm. Ross,
11, Wm. Davis,	23, A. W. Crawford,
12, W. W. Ashburn,	24, J. S. Mann.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUNTSBERGER, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL ARMS, GEORGE F. MORGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. BLACK.
COUNTY COMMISSION—HENRY LAMBERT
COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN PEELEY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCLELLAND.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCKEEVE.

It is significant that Seward and Blair have the support of but a single member of the Cabinet. The others are either for Chase or take no part.

GEN. STEDMAN, in St. Louis on Friday evening, when asked what was his opinion of the Democratic nomination, said: "It is a bad nomination, and we'll be beaten all to pieces."

THE Democrats have followed up their nominations by electing Brancher again Chairman of the National Executive Committee. This is what might be called adding insult to injury. If there is a perfect specimen of a "finished bamfoozler," it is this same Brancher; and it was he who headed the expedition specially charged with killing Pendleton off, thus clearing the way for Seymour. As the agent of the Rothschilds and other foreign capitalists, Mr. Brancher, as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, has a mission to perform.

IT is now well settled that Hancock, instead of Seymour, would have been nominated, if the Convention had not been switched off by the Wallenstein's affidavit. To this defeat Pennsylvania delegates contributed with earnestness, more particularly Buckalew, Dawson, Cassidy and others. Had Pennsylvania been unanimously in favor of Hancock, it would have been difficult to beat him. It was a part of the New York game to divide the delegation from this State, and they did it effectually, and thus the General was sent to the rear.

We learn from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—whose editor was one of the party—that Mr. Greeley and his family will leave Chicago, August 3, on their proposed Rocky Mountain excursion, that is, if Congress adjourns by July 27, as it is quite certain to do. Lord, Gen. Bruce of the Chicago *Tribune*, and three or four other persons will accompany them, but the party will not exceed ten in all—and "three hands" and public receptions, we are told, are strictly forbidden *en route*. It is a purely private excursion for travel and recreation among the mountains of Colorado, all from the line of railroad.

THERE are sundry manifestations in the press tending to the belief that confidence in the Chief Justice has been so shaken as to make his resignation a necessity. If he is at all sensitive, he must perceive how deeply he has given offence to good men by the acts of political coquetry he has displayed. A Chief Justice openly accused of conflict in connection with party strife, becoming a juggler more than a judge, the public will think there is danger to the Commonwealth in the retention of high judicial authority by a man who stoops to pander to party proclivities for the purpose of feeding his ambition.

Sometimes the Democrats don't seem as if they can get the steam up. They want the people to cheer, and the people won't. They talk of the Constitution and a white man's government, damn the nigger, root Congress, and play antics generally in words. A few small boys think it fine for but the old stumpers for the Democratic party don't like the appearance of things, and can't be brought to time. Now and green hands are put at the work, and they commit awful blunders, what they lack in time they make up in deeds. This is about a fair representation of the reports of Democratic meetings from all parts where they have been held. How can it be otherwise when the leader declares they are all in a "fine position."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* seems to feel that there was no negro delegate in the Democratic Convention. This is the first information we have received of what was done with Mr. Whitmore, a colored delegate from Tennessee. He was excluded, it seems, and not permitted to have the seat to which he had the documents to establish his right. But there was a negro in the Convention, it seems, after what follows the *Enquirer* explains as follows:

We infer that an unfortunate "spellman" of his race is here meant. Of the circumstances we know nothing, but we venture to say that the "contraband" neither got drunk every day, nor disorderly, disorganized, but was found and correct according to his opportunities, which is a good deal more than can be said of some who made a "show" of him.

THE City Executive Committee of the Republican party, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to exclude the delegate appointed, and substitute another. Since this action of the party on the candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, Saturday, August 15th, has been fixed as the time of holding the election—the polls to open at three and close at seven o'clock. A resolution was adopted requesting the election officers to be sworn, and it is understood that no one not a member of the party will be allowed to vote. We learn officially that the "Crawford county system" as the best and preferable to the delegate system under all circumstances, but in order to make it effective and popular, the duties of the election officers, and the boards of election boards must see that Democrats are not permitted to vote, or interfere in any way with the balloting. The election are my with the Democrats are a fair and honest officer who would be guilty of his party, will confession of the action of his party, will express and we hope this object to the recommendations of the committee will be strictly observed. If the election is held as directed by us, we shall have good nominees, which will insure their election by a large majority, and the people will never think of returning to the delegate system.

ONE OF THE FERRIS.

Gen. Beauregard was one of the outside arbiters in attendance on the New York Convention, a leader of those who declared they had won the victory and rejected nominations when Seymour and Blair turned up. The love feast was complete when, the next day, Rosey, in a speech, declared that the rebel cultore of the Beauregards sort, an "our pears." Those things remind us of the following, which the public may have well nigh forgotten:

Need anything be said?

SEYMOUR'S FALSE POSITION

SEYMOUR'S position is false from beginning to end. We showed yesterday who were his friends, satisfied by four assertions of his own. To-day we assert he is in a false position.

His own words, in the last of his cogent ing with the nomination, were "I could not be nominated without placing myself and the great Democratic party of the nation in a false position." SEYMOUR is nominated, therefore both himself and party are just where he represented they would be.

If it was SEYMOUR only who was false it would not be so much matter, but here party and man are included. The country knows that SEYMOUR sometimes tells the truth unknowingly. In his eagerness, his desire to catch the floating breath of popular applause, he, what is vulgarly called, "makes a mess of it."

By his own testimony we have SEYMOUR the friend of rioters and murderers, and himself and the Democratic party in a false position. Out of his own mouth he stands condemned and needs not long arguments to enforce the truthfulness of his remarks.

What a nominee—what a party! They must accept the judgment of SEYMOUR to be correct; must rely on his words—and in vital moments he stamps himself as the friend of villainy and in a false position.

THE ABUSE OF FREE SPEECH.

What a graphic picture of the demagogue is presented in the Book of Books! "He feareth wicked lewness to destroy the poor with lying words, even when the needy speaketh aright." It is so easy, so much more convenient to resolve all distress and the bad working of the social machinery into some palpable cause, as ofticeless classes or parties, than to trace it through the complex questions which, in every age, have occupied the attention of the profoundest thinkers. The manner in which the advocates of the Pennsylvanians move the Democratic theory meet the dispassionate argument of those who put in a plea for the consideration of a particular class or party, is calculated to awaken into activity all the foul passions of the human heart—anything like a proposition to meet our liabilities is termed "expediency to power." When men, professional men, practical in the peculiar arts of the demagogue, pander to the vicious taste of the public instead of restraining it, and exhibit a readiness to rejoice in the catastrophe which their arts assist or help produce, we are tempted to believe that the curse of the land may be found in the abuse of free speech. When a man addresses the dear people as the "depositories of virtue" and the true conservators of virtue" in one breath, and in the next appeals to their passionate and inflamed antipathies, he not only infuses inflammable fuel into the masses, but, in brief pregnant language, abandons the gentleman, and ascertainate and honor to lust of power. It is possible, nay probable, that some degree of success may attend the utterances of men of this class when addressed to those who have fled to our shores for an asylum from real oppression, but that any amount of sophistry and specious lies will or can affect those whose experience and observation enables them to perceive that in our social economy no privileged or immunited class can exist, but that, on the contrary the operations of one generation often become equitable of the next, we do not believe. Neither do we believe that the "cruel negroes" in a white less sensitive concerning the nation's honor than those self-appointed custodians who would accuse them wherein their interests lies. No intelligent mechanic who discusses the question of the day can be secondary mind with his fellows, and who observes the significant signs of deception lurking in the assumed sympathy and disinterested kindness of the most practical demagogue can, on reflection, fail to perceive the shallowness of the trick sought to be imposed upon him. It is an insult to the intelligence of the workingmen of this community to suppose for a moment that they are incapable of comparing the liberal and unbiased utterances of "Rare a Pennance" with those of the so-called workingmen's candidate for Congress of the Twenty-Second District, or that they do not clearly perceive the legitimate results of the teachings of both.

THE POPE VERSUS THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

The full text of the Papal Allocution in relation to Austria shows what is the matter. Austria has been traveling too fast in the paths of reform to please the Pope, who cannot, by reason of age and infirmity, be expected to sympathize with rapid mental action. The law that Austria passed on the 21st of last December, His Holiness characterizes as odious. That law established free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, of every faith, and no matter what confession of doctrine. The law also "grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing, with the sanction of the State."

Austria went still further in the road to full liberty. The law passed on the 24th of May, in the present year, decided that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father and the daughter that of the mother, so that if a son is born where the father is a Protestant and the mother a Catholic, the sons are Protestants and the daughters Catholics. However free a statute that may be for Austria, it is not so enough for the American people, who have, after the form of parental authority has ended and the children come to years of discretion, they should follow what faith may be best adapted to their views. Austria will come to that in time, if she is left alone and be troubled by fears of Papal denunciations.

On the 27th of May, Austria, aimed still further in the estimation of the Pope. She made marriage a civil contract and placed the supervision of the schools entirely in the hands of the State.

These changes trouble the Pope. He wonders wherewith the world is running. He cannot understand why Austria should depart from the Concordat, and after condemning her actions gives place to willingness that are remarkable for a gentleman in such a dignified position.

The Pope confesses with sorrow that "calamities, in these sad times, afflict the church everywhere." In the prompt as before His Reverence is compelled to make such a confession? We are afraid in the present spirit of the Pope such loveliness is not the way to make sympathetic hearers. The venerable Father, after telling the Bishops and Arch Bishops not to cease their efforts to win back Austria to the Concordat, admits that there is nothing left but prayer to Heaven to overthrow the designs of his enemies and win back the people to the fold of the true church.

Every few lines in the allocution the Pope betrays what would be done if power permitted. We may sympathize with the Pope so long as he possesses that powerful weapon, prayer. If he will be content to rest his cause there, we shall be perfectly satisfied. Good Jesse Burgess made Commerce put up his weapon and leave himself to prayer—in the form of which he consented. Things are not so bad with His Holiness if he can pray. On that common ground His Holiness may stand with Seven Sisters and cobblers, mighty preachers, who out of weakness became strong, wrested valiant in fight and turned to flight armies of spiritual aliens.

Austria goes on to liberty, the Pope to prayers. Who will not be pleased to read that in the closing of the allocution he against Austria, His Holiness says: "We do not cease, venerable brethren, with the largest fervor and humility of heart, to pray to God that he may quiet all the criminal designs of his enemies and the enemies of his Holy Church; suppress their impious efforts and in His mercy lead them back into the paths of salvation." It is a pleasing picture to see His Venerable Holiness in an attitude of unceasing prayer. Those whom His Holiness characterizes as his enemies and the enemies of the church of which he is the head, will rejoice that he places the issue on such a philosophic proceeding. If those who are regarded as enemies also pray—prayer must decide the conflict; that is a peaceful and praiseworthy manner of settling the dispute.

MACBETH says:

"Throw in the mixture of the witches' mouse,
Blood of hog-gorged bear,
The unctious morsels of a fox,
That sweetens in the roast."

We feel sure that those who sympathize with the Pope, and those who do not, cannot fail to see the force of adorning the destiny of the Catholic Church to prayer. Of course such reliance on Divine power will render armed legions unnecessary. He who sits as sovereign arbiter of the fate of nations will decide what is right, sending suitable answers to anxious supplications, without necessity for man enlisting modern sciences in their adaptability to war, to try and wrest a favorable answer from Omnipotence.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Having reached that onward point, a satisfactory treaty with the Chinese, it may not be out of place to review the difficult ground traveled in the accomplishment of the object. The Americans had to contend against dangerous prejudices fostered by the injurious policy of the English, who did much to retard the progress of civilization by their nefarious trade in opium. The East India Company, the most powerful organization in the world before the Government of India was transferred to Queen Victoria, found the growth of opium so profitable that they neglected other commerce and beat their energies to building up a trade in it with China. To such an extent was opium used amongst the Celestials that the population was demoralized. The authorities viewed the increasing practice of eating and smoking opium with alarm, and finally came to the conclusion to forbid the pernicious article from the country. Others were going to destroy the opium and vessels laden with new cargoes of it were forbidden to unload. This was a pretty pass for the East India Company. Complaint was made to the English Government. The Company was powerful in Parliament and the result was the declaration of war against China by England.

It was in vain the Reform Party in England denounced the war as unholy and wicked. The warlike demonstrations of affronted Britishers were unbridled, the war was ordered into with zest, and with comparatively little loss to the conquerors the Chinese were forced to submit to the most humiliating and indigestible trade ever palmed upon a people.

That war is a stain in the annals of England. With the growing power of the people it could not be undertaken, for the Englishmen are not slow in denouncing the powers of monopolies that led to the commission of deadly sin. The Temperance Reformers of the world condemned the war. In pulpits, by tracts, and speeches in public meetings, the enormity of the outrage was shown. There was no glory for those engaged in the war, which led to an inquiry concerning the actions of the East India Company. In 1857 the rebellion in India brought various other grievances to light. It was shown clearly that English dominion in the East had been one of misrule; that from the days of Lord CLIVE, through the career of WARREN HASTINGS, up to the fearful scenes at Cawnpore, there had been new redeeming features in the cursed love of lucre which had marked the action of the East India Company.

It was the intention of that blinded corporation of wrong, with its charter to maintain troops and exercise empire sway, to extend its first system to China. Having half possession of the territory of the worshippers of Brahma, Siwa and Vishnu, they turned with ungodly purpose to celestial land, and without reflection on the habits of ancient civilization, imagined they could inflict their greedy policy without a protest. The Chinese war was the doom of the East India company. Though they retained Indian power for some time afterwards, it needed but the touch of mutiny in their stolen possessions to hold them forth in their true colors to the world. They plunged, by their monetary power and parliamentary influence, the English nation into the Chinese war, and received their doom in public opinion from that time.

What wonder, with such a fearful example, the Chinese were doubtful of Western powers? Can surprise be manifested that celestials should stigmatize European as barbarians? Their experience of the "first christian nation" had been terrible; and they were not prepared to see in the English, representatives of a higher civilization than that taught by CONFUCIUS. The effects of that war will always remain a barrier to English advance in China, for the Chinese remember the great wrong in attempting to force a wicked trade.

It was against those feelings that American representatives had to contend. They did not go with armed vessels; did not demand that the Chinese should take opium; were prepared to meet the Celestials on honorable terms, and give in proportion to the advantages derived from commerce. A most striking contrast does not exist in history than the policies pursued by England and America. The effects are now visible. Foremost amongst the nations, the Chinese Ambassadors visit America, enter into an honorable treaty, that cannot fail to be of immense advantage, and the terms of which are satisfactory to the contracting parties, proving that the victories of honorable dealing and peaceable relationships are more enduring than those resulting from oppressive wars.

China is now opened to Americans. They will receive protection for their lives and property. They will be recognized as friendly aids in the development of the resources of the country. They will not be politically enfranchised, and we must be content to allow the Chinese to govern themselves in the light of that political knowledge thousands of years has made sacred to their understandings. This is as it ought to be. Neither do we believe that the "coolie trade" in a white less sensitive concerning the nation's honor than those self-appointed custodians who would accuse them wherein their interests lies. No intelligent mechanic who discusses the question of the day can be secondary mind with his fellows, and who observes the significant signs of deception lurking in the assumed sympathy and disinterested kindness of the most practical demagogue can, on reflection, fail to perceive the shallowness of the trick sought to be imposed upon him. It is an insult to the intelligence of the workingmen of this community to suppose for a moment that they are incapable of comparing the liberal and unbiased utterances of "Rare a Pennance" with those of the so-called workingmen's candidate for Congress of the Twenty-Second District, or that they do not clearly perceive the legitimate results of the teachings of both.

THE POPE VERSUS THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

The full text of the Papal Allocution in relation to Austria shows what is the matter. Austria has been traveling too fast in the paths of reform to please the Pope, who cannot, by reason of age and infirmity, be expected to sympathize with rapid mental action. The law that Austria passed on the 21st of last December, His Holiness characterizes as odious. That law established free liberty for all opinions, liberty of the press, of every faith, and no matter what confession of doctrine. The law also "grants to the members of every confession the right of establishing public schools and colleges, and members of every confession are allowed to be admitted on the same footing, with the sanction of the State."

Austria went still further in the road to full liberty. The law passed on the 24th of May, in the present year, decided that sons born of a mixed marriage must follow the religion of the father and the daughter that of the mother, so that if a son is born where the father is a Protestant and the mother a Catholic, the sons are Protestants and the daughters Catholics. However free a statute that may be for Austria, it is not so enough for the American people, who have, after the form of parental authority has ended and the children come to years of discretion, they should follow what faith may be best adapted to their views. Austria will come to that in time, if she is left alone and be troubled by fears of Papal denunciations.

On the 27th of May, Austria, aimed still further in the estimation of the Pope. She made marriage a civil contract and placed the supervision of the schools entirely in the hands of the State.

These changes trouble the Pope. He wonders wherewith the world is running. He cannot understand why Austria should depart from the Concordat, and after condemning her actions gives place to willingness that are remarkable for a gentleman in such a dignified position.

The Pope confesses with sorrow that "calamities, in these sad times, afflict the church everywhere." In the prompt as before His Reverence is compelled to make such a confession? We are afraid in the present spirit of the Pope such loveliness is not the way to make sympathetic hearers. The venerable Father, after telling the Bishops and Arch Bishops not to cease their efforts to win back Austria to the Concordat, admits that there is nothing left but prayer to Heaven to overthrow the de-

Social Equality.

When Lieutenant Governor Dunn was introduced to the Senate of Louisiana, he smiled all the more because that Democratic race republican being governed by colored men. The colored representative of government said—"As to myself and my people, we are not seeking social equality. That is a thing no law can govern. We all have our professions, we all wish to select our associates, and no legislation can select them for us. We ask nothing of the kind. We simply ask to be allowed an equal chance in the race of life as a equal opportunity of supporting our families, of educating our children, and of becoming worthy citizens of this Government."

Can anything be more dignified? To the colored Lieutenant Governor has been given sound discretion. He knows it is little use to know bad prejudices; it must be allowed to fade through broad teachings.

How does the speech of the Lieutenant Governor square with the Democratic cries of social promotion from the colored people? If white people cannot run an equal race with colored people, where is the value of the task supposing superiority? There is no begging in the speech. It is a manly statement of facts with the recognition of social inequality through prejudice. Pleading for political freedom, for all the Lieutenant Governor advances, we may leave the Democrats to answer the broad truths contained in the five words.

The Third Ticket Movement.

It is said the Chase party propose holding a National Convention in Cincinnati in September. General Tom. Ewing, of Kansas, however, declares he will not be a candidate for the Vice Presidency, but will support Seymour and Blair.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* has the following:

Read since the Democratic nomination the disappointed Republicans, who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Grant, have been considering a combination on the third ticket, and have been trying for two or three days to find a candidate who could unite all the elements in opposition to Grant and Colfax. It is argued that a third candidate would take votes from both the Democratic and Republican tickets, and among all the Republicans, who have been thinking of the matter, there is a strong feeling against any such movement. All the influential point to Wade as the only man who could be run with any chance of success, and they say that there is a wide-spread feeling among the Democrats that they would rather have Wade than Seymour. They will consent to vote for what seems an organization ticket, but they will not vote for Blair, and there is a wide-spread feeling among the Democrats that Blair is the weak point in the ticket. Many Democrats say that they will vote for Wade, but will not vote for Blair. Under these circumstances it is believed that a large number of Democrats will vote for Wade, and many more will refrain from voting at all. The Republicans who have been talking of the matter say that they will not vote for Blair

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868.

A Communication from the Secretary of the Interior.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Washington, July 7, 1868.

Your agent paid one visit a cold last week, and was agreeably surprised to find us in such a prosperous condition. Look which way you will the one active sense now improvement in progress. Business is good and real estate steadily on the increase. Property here has more than doubled itself within the past few years. By the way, let me say that the Government is regarded as the paper—more being sold here than any other single one. So, the clients preferring, to market reports to Philadelphia papers. One year ago there was none received except through the mails.

Baltimore contains a population of 5,000 or 6,000 persons more than Pittsburgh, and being settled as fast as the present force of workmen are able to (and I suppose impossible to obtain more), the demand is quite as great on the carriers.

To show the amount of building going on, I will not mention the following: Universalist Church, private residences, $50,000; Seton Church, $50,000; Presbyterian Church, $40,000; Methodist, John F. Harris, J. S. Bates, John W. Cooke, residences ranging in price from $15,000 to $30,000; the public school building, $100,000 (as yet, not completed), $60,000 Presbyterian Church, $30,000, and the new hotel being erected by Mr. D. G. Rusk, was last season in process of completion, and will cost more than $1,000,000. The hotel will contain sixty sleeping apartments. Underneath will be eleven store rooms 21 by 70 feet, and in a good location for business.

In the manufacturing business, we have in the immediate vicinity one glass company, one axe factory, one wire mill, one planing mill. We also have the only Baltimore made pianos in use, and they are not coming into market. A company—Weber, Hall, Blanchard, Holmes and three others—purchased what is known as the Patterson Park Hotel and Park Farm, and intend to go in more extensively and establish some manufacturing enterprise. A screw factory, open to the east, colors to my left-hand of me.

The commission appointed to select a site for an insane asylum for the eastern shore have not yet reported with the location—leaving the present impression that the commissioners of the penitentiary, Messrs. Tuttle and Ivers, on whose agents report were amounting to $7,000 during the past two months. The commissioners of the city and county appointed in the aggregate the past year to over $1,000,000, and at least it should be greater than to that, for city taxes the amount is as cited, and taxable to a fair valuation, the amount would be $25,000,000, for the purpose of making a survey of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. With this appropriation, the necessary sums of transportation, and an effort to get to one of the richest coal and iron districts in the State. More anon.

E.

FROM PLYMOUTH, PA.

New Buildings and Their Owners—Rumor in Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Plymouth, Pa., July 11, 1868.

I have been reading your correspondence from the interior of the State, and while nearly every locality can be correspondent, our modest little town appears to be left out in the cold.

Pennsylvania is situated on the Valley Railroad, twenty miles South of Scranton, and twenty-seven North of Wilkesbarre, and is a borough, having been organized under the general borough law of the State. It is a good mining country. The majority of the buildings are good and substantial, while a great many of them are handsomely ornamented. The dwellings are occupied by the majority of the private citizens, and are of a neat appearance. The different religious denominations are represented, and have good church buildings, especially the Methodist Episcopal, which was recently built a very handsome, substantial edifice. The Presbyterians have also recently completed their new church, which, when finished, will be one of the handsomest in the county. A new school house is also being built. It is a fine two-story brick, and when completed will be the best school house in the county. A new public school building, especially those of this character, is a necessity in every growing community. Some of our business men have also erected handsome brick buildings, and a number of good ones, too. There are several of the professions represented in this place, and they are doing a fair business in their respective callings.

A new feature to be added to the place, and one much needed, is a first-class hotel. We have one of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the best house of entertainment on the line, but it is a private property, and will be devoted to the use of the owners of the same. The second hotel is now being erected by J. S. Butts, John W. Cooke, residences ranging in price from $15,000 to $30,000; the public school building, $100,000 (as yet, not completed), $60,000 Presbyterian Church, $30,000, and the new hotel being erected by Mr. D. G. Rusk, was last season in process of completion, and will cost more than $1,000,000. The hotel will contain sixty sleeping apartments. Underneath will be eleven store rooms 21 by 70 feet, and in a good location for business.

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E.

FROM LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The Town and its Surroundings—New Canal Dams—Lumber Business—Political.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Lock Haven, Pa., July 11, 1868.

This place is situated upon the west branch of the Susquehanna, and was settled as early as 1769, with Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whose descendants always form and largely influence it. It is a beautiful and picturesque location, surrounded with high hills, all of which are covered with the best kind of timber. The Bald Eagle and the river. From an insignificant frontier post it has crept along with the advance of time and improvement until it has become a thrifty, enterprising and flourishing town, and has at present a population of about nine hundred souls.

There are some substantial improvements going on, though. A fine brick Court House is now in course of erection, in the center of town. The County Commissioners will expend upon the building about $100,000. The Big Island Road have contracted for section house at $16,000 to accommodate the increased demand for primary education, and the Baptist congregation have erected recently a handsome brick house to worship in.

Roberts, next to Williamsport, still is the greatest lumber depot on the river. It has been variously estimated that over one million dollars worth of manufactured lumber passes here in the year, and six hundred thousand dollars worth of logs are held in the boom awaiting the sawing of the mills. Many millions of feet are annually floated down the river to the ocean, or more correctly speaking, to the various markets on the coast. The operations in the woods, which are carried on during the winter, are of a very extensive character, and furnish employment to a large number of men. The lumbermen are a class by themselves, and are generally a jolly, good-natured set of fellows, who, when they have a few dollars in their pockets, are not particular how they spend them.

The Democratic County Committee met on Saturday last, and appointed Wednesday, the 15th inst., as the day for holding the primary elections for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, which is to meet on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for the following offices: Associate Judge, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, Treasurer, Commissioner, Auditor, Coroner and Surveyor. The Democracy of Clinton county are in a very healthy condition, and will roll up a handsome majority for their candidates.

The Republicans held a meeting here on Saturday last, and appointed delegates to their County Convention, which is to meet on Monday, the 20

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

MACHINERY.

MILLINERY, &C.

ROOFING.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TINNERS' STOCK.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING.

Representation of Collins District.

Normal and Commercial Departments for the High School—Teachers' Institute—Conference for Admission to the High School.

THE CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Time for Holding the Primary Elections—The Crawford County System Adopted.

Police Intelligence.

Before Mayor Eichbaum.

A Female Pickpocket.

Fire Burnished Catacrila.

Effects of Advertising.

The P. R. Among Steel Lasses.

Destruction of Property.

Assessment of the United States Court at Erie.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Real Estate Sales.

Purchased by the Government.

Old Folks' Concert.

Singers New Noiseless Family Sewing Machine Without a Rival.

Dr. Ahern,

Old Folks Concert Again.

American House, Boston.

The Great Discovery.

Strengthen the Debenses!

Simitis Similibus Curantur.

SLEEPLESS, CRYING, TEETHING CHILDREN.

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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 14.

The money market is without material change to-day. Business continues dull and hence commercial paper is scarce. Our own banks are taking all the good business paper offering, while several Eastern borrowers are able to obtain loans at pretty reasonable rates. The market for governments, unsettled by the proceedings in Congress and the Democratic Convention, is steadily regaining its former tone of firmness and buoyancy. Transactions, however, are limited.

—The gold market has developed a rising tendency for the last ten days, the fluctuations being from 140½ to 142, with the closing transactions to-day at 142. The shipments of specie from New York, during last week, aggregated nearly four millions, and this stimulated speculation for a rise. The weekly exports of specie from this port since the 22d of March last have been as follows:

Week Ending	Amount.
March 28	$ 1,000
April 4	1,000
" 11	1,000
" 18	1,000
" 25	1,000
May 2	1,000
" 9	1,000
" 16	1,000
" 23	1,000
" 30	1,000
June 6	1,000
" 13	1,000
" 20	1,000
" 27	1,000
July 4	1,000
" 11	1,000
Total	$ 14,000

The daily range of the gold market during the week was as subjoined:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	140½	140½
Tuesday	140½	140½
Wednesday	140½	140½
Thursday	140½	140½
Friday	140½	140½
Saturday	140½	140½

—The New York railway share market is still and drooping. Prices of to-day from one to two per cent. Erie sold down as low as 87¾. It is reported that the transfer books of the Erie Company, which have been closed for months during the legal proceedings against it, will be re-opened on Wednesday next, the necessary arrangements to that end having been already made. Its difficulties having been settled and harmony restored to the management, it is generally believed that this stock will soon reach higher figures.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 14.		July 13.		July 6.	
	10 A. M.	3 P. M.	10 A. M.	3 P. M.	10 A. M.	3 P. M.
N. Y. Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	87½	87½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Hudson River	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago & Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	70½
Northwestern preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Cleveland & Toledo	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ohio & Mississippi	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Canton Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Fort Wayne	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Western Union Tel.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
U. S. 6s, coupon, 1881	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 6s, coupon, 1862	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 6s, coupon, 1864	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 6s, coupon, 1865	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 5s, coupon, 10-40	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

—Pittsburgh quotations, daily, by Ph. R. Mertz, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, July 14, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Gold	140	141½
U. S. 6s, 1881	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s	107½	108
U. S. 10-40s	104½	105
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	107½	107½
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	107½	107½
Coupon 6s	111½	112
Coupon 5-20s	107½	108
Coupon 10-40s	104½	105
Coupon 7-30s	107½	107½
Compound Interest Notes	107½	107½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	97½	98
Allegheny Valley Bonds	87½	88
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Stock	97½	98
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	91½	92

—The highest and lowest prices of the leading speculative stocks in 1865 and 1866 were as subjoined:

	1865.		1866.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
New York Central	97½	84½	97½	89½
Erie	89½	61	88½	67½
Hudson River	125	103	111½	98½
Reading	118½	93½	97½	84½
Michigan Southern	98½	80½	93½	80½
Illinois Central	137½	113½	122½	104½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	74½	91½	78½
Rock Island	112½	96½	103½	90½
Northwestern	77½	49½	70½	49½
Northwestern preferred	91½	70½	84½	70½
Fort Wayne	118½	97½	111½	97½
Ohio & Mississippi	38½	25½	33½	25½
Canton Co.	43½	34½	39½	34½
Cleveland & Toledo	114½	94½	107½	94½

—The subjoined statement shows the shipments of specie from New York last week and during the year to date, together, with those for the corresponding periods in 1866 and 1865:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Twenty weeks ending	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000	$ 2,000,000
Previously reported	31,000,000	30,000,000	16,000,000
Total	$ 35,000,000	$ 34,000,000	$ 18,000,000

The exports to the corresponding period in the previous fourteen years compare as follows:

1854	$ 23,000,000
1855	15,000,000
1856	15,000,000
1857	11,000,000
1858	17,000,000
1859	15,000,000
1860	15,000,000
1861	15,000,000
1862	15,000,000
1863	15,000,000
1864	15,000,000
1865	15,000,000
1866	15,000,000
1867	15,000,000

The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

1 shares National Bank	$ 93 50
10 " Second National Bank	98 00

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1868.

Commercial transactions continue limited, with barely enough doing in any branch of trade to enliven the business quarters.

The receipts of leading articles of produce since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,450 bbls; flaxseed, 138 bbls; whisky, 50 bbls; oats, 700 sacks; rye, 40 sacks; oats, 350 sacks; butter 40 packages, and bulk meats (loose,) 1,131 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale prices from store, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—In small demand; pots, 6½@7c; refined ashes 5½@5½c; pearls 9½@ 9¾.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market higher with a fair demand. We quote: Sugar cured hams 20@ 20½c; shoulders (boxed) 12½@13c; rib sides (boxed) 16@ 16½c; dried beef 21@22c; hard in tierces 18@19c, and mess pork $28 75 @ barrel.

BEANS—Are in good demand; we quote at $2 10 @ 2 20 for choice.

BUTTER—Receipts good and market dull at 22@23c for fair choice packed and roll. A few packages of extra sold at 24c @ lb. The prices at which merchants buy from farmers are not quotable, as much of the butter now in market, owing to the hot weather, will hardly sell for any price.

CHEESE—Market dull and unchanged at 20@21c @ double. Sales 10 bbls at 21c reported.

CLOVER—Demand fair with good receipts. We quote Western Reserve at 12@13c; Hamburg at 14@15c; Factory at 15@16c, and Goshen at 16@17c @ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull and prices nominal. We quote apples at 5½@6c @ lb, and peaches at 11@ 12c @ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—New potatoes are in good supply and dull at $2 00@2 25 @ bush.

NEW APPLES—We quote sales of the best in market at $4 @ bbl.

HAY—Market firm but unchanged, with light receipts. We quote old timothy at $20@25 @ ton and new at $16@20 @ ton.

GRAIN—The market is fairly supplied with choice articles of wheat at $2 20@2 25 @ bush. This is the most that the millers are paying. New southern wheat is in liberal supply at these figures. Sales of rye, delivered, reported at $1 75@1 80 @ bush. Corn is quiet and unchanged at $1@1 05 for shelled and 85@90c for ear by the car load. From store we quote choice yellow and white ear corn at $1 10@1 12 @ bush. Oats are quiet and selling from track at 75@ 76c, and from store at 80@85c @ bush. No barley offering.

FLOUR—The market continues active for good brands of choice old wheat flour. Choice Baker's are also in demand at fair rates. Choice brands of flour manufactured from old wheat will be in demand for several weeks to come. Holders of choice brands are firm at quotations. New wheat flour is now coming in at reasonable prices. T. C. Jenkins is offering flour made from New Tennessee wheat at $10@11 @ barrel. Isaac Hockey & Co., have several loads of new flour, which they are offering a $11 50 @ barrel in depot. In store fancy white wheat flour is quoted at $13 75@17; good spring wheat brands at $11@12 50; medium brands $10@11; and low grades $8 50@9 50 @ barrel. The following are the Pearl Mill prices:

	Barrels.	Sacks.
Who'sle. Retail.	Who'sle. Retail.	
Extra Family, Lancs	$11 50 $12 00	$7 00 $7 25
Ext. Fa. Fancy, P Mill	11 00 12 00	11 50 12 00
Rye Flour	9 00 9 50	

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, July 13, 1868.

REMARKS—The market was not an active one by any means. The difference of opinion between buyers and sellers had not been adjusted. The sales were to a limited scale; dullness, however was perceptible. The Eastern markets were nearly dull—buyers were asking larger concessions than holders were disposed to submit to. Dispatches from Philadelphia quote Prime Light Straw to Waite 35@c; Standard White, 34c; Crude, bulk, 17c. Oil City market quiet but steady, with sales on broad gauge cars at $1 2 per barrel.

CRUDE OIL—The market has undergone no quotable change since yesterday. Holders appear to have got their ideas up to such a point that prices have found bottom—32c was the lowest figure that bulk could be purchased at. There were plenty of buyers at 32c, but no sellers. Sales 1,500 bbls July; 500 bbls September, 32c; 2,000 bbls do do July, at 32½c; 1,000 bbls last half September, private terms.

REFINED OIL—The sales that came under our notice were the following: 2,000 bbls Standard White, 34c; 1,000 bbls do, 34½c; 1,000 bbls do, 1,000 bbls last half August, 35½c. Sales 2,000 bbls do, last half August, at 35½c; sales 1,000 bbls, last half September, 36c. Parties were made to sell a line from August to November at 35½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. W. McFarran	30 Wm. McCutcheon
Hope Brothers	2,700 H. Bingham
Ira Bay	80 McCreary & Beaumont
M. Engelbrecht	60 Lewis & Woods
Total	4,100

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls rcf to W P Logan & Co, Philada.

P Weissenberger & Co, 200 bbls rcf to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Forsyth, Bro & Co, 150 bbl rcf to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Nat. Ref. & M. Co, 150 bbls refined to F A Dilworth, Philada.

Pittsburgh Refining Co, 52 bbls ref, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Jaggerman & Co, 50 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 100 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Shipments Refined.....2,367 bbls

Total Shipments Tar.....40 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

G. H Hoolship & Co, 75 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philada.

A D Miller, 81 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philada.

Pittsburgh Refining Co, 84 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

H M Long & Co, 56 bbls tar to Wallace, Cavitt & Co, Philada.

Hoof and Boot Co, 47 bbls ref to Peter Wright & Sons, Philada.

Pittsburgh Oil Refing Co, 104 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Pittsburgh Oil Refining Co, 112 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philada.

Shipments Refined.....401 bbls

Total Shipments Benzole.....10 bbls

Total Shipments Tar.....1,000 bbls

WOOL.

NEW YORK.

The market continues quiet and very inactive and unsatisfactory. Manufacturers have no disposition to purchase except in small lots, and buyers will not in large quantities, it is true, says the *Economist*, but faster than it is taken, and thus early in the season stocks are accumulating rather than otherwise. Prices are nominally unchanged, but the market is not active, with few orders to hold for an advance, or even any price at all, but sell on arrival; and as a number of the large mills are now well stocked, it will be difficult to get prices at which they will be sold much before, if sold at all. The great bulk however of the wool coming forward is now fine, because a few weeks ago the market was so much in favor of fine wools that the supply was more than enough for the wants of all, and prices consequently increasing to the pressure. To-day fine wools are in less demand than any other kind, and the supply is not large enough to make a market for them. Medium wools are coming forward, but not in large quantities, and the coming year bids fair to be a distinguished one for medium wools. The past years have been for fine wools, and the present year is considered, by many who know the signs of the times, will be one of wool most certainly gratifying to it.

And the present uncertainty of a Government policy for the next four years only inhibits to some extent the purchase of wool, and that is the case generally, and wool most of all. This makes one thing certain, however, and that is that this is no place to speculate in wool, unless people are madly determined to do so.

The woolen trade, it is true, shows signs of life, perhaps more activity, but when life and activity are measured by numerous sacrifices, it foreshadows little else than disaster to the manufacturer.

Medium wools will suffer severely from the extensive importations of carpet wools, and the stocks of these wools have always been taken largest for the reason that they are the cheapest wools to be had, almost from the Eastern market. We understand that the stocks of carpet wools are very large in the West. These, probably, will not trouble the market much, as the manufacturers will not be likely to buy more than they may need. The Pacific and Australian wools are coming forward very slowly, and there are no long further East nor West; and unless the next few weeks should develope activity in the wool market, there will be a very small amount of wool sold during the whole of the year. The fact is, the wool trade is in a very bad condition, and every one, and they are the despots which govern the trade, are waiting for the other to make the first move. Speculators, also, are the men who has the hold in the trade, and they will not move, and they have the impression with wife or lady-loves, and we have the impression that they are right, for they will be disappointed.

There is no doubt of sale as any class of wools, perhaps the dullest, but the quantity being only small that is produced, there is not that experience to be had of a glut in the market, as is the case with grades which are produced more abundantly. Extreme fine wools have been in demand for some time past, but on account of the abundant supply of this grade now in the market the demand has not proportionately increased. There is no doubt but that fine wools will be in demand for some time to come, and domestic have declined seriously in anticipation of the future, but the wool of this kind and of wool to vary limited, and the demand in proportion. There is no decline in prices. Fine wools are what they should be any giving way in price, as the demand is good, and the supply not large enough to fill it.

Not long ago we had a larger supply of old Canada wool than we have this year, and it was this supply that was the cause of the market at that time, the eleventh hour, which enabled manufacturers to buy wool at their own prices, and thus depress the market. This will not be the case the coming fall, as the supply of Canada wool will be small, and of the kind old Canada wool undisposed of. Manufacturers' stocks are very light. A year ago there were large stocks of wool in the hands of manufacturers held for higher prices; this they were prevented from obtaining by the large importations of wool in England, and, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable portion of this wool was sold to parties in England, before another summer our manufacturers will have to go to the same market for wool for their machinery. For there will be more machinery running in England than ever before, for the reason that although the production of half blooded combing has increased, yet the amount of full blooded Leicester and Cotswold produced this year more than less, for the reason that it pays best to use some of our large sheep, which was but a few years ago considered to be small amount of this kind of wool, compared with the amount produced.

Pulled wools share the fate of the general decline in wools. The stock in bond of California Texas, and every other description.

The *Shipping List* says: The stock of old wool in the country is lighter than it has been for many years. On 1st inst. the stock in the Boston market was only 6,800,000 pounds of domestic and 5,500,000 pounds of foreign, a total of less than 13,000,000 pounds, which was but a trifle more than half the stock held at the corresponding period the previous year. Making due allowance for the increased rate of consumption, and the receipts since the 1st inst., the supply is now not much more than it was then. Indeed, it has been estimated that the stock on hand at the present time is not more than 10,000,000 pounds. Under these circumstances, and with the prospect that the new clip will be small, it will be well calculated to lead to renewed vitality and activity in the wool trade, as at the present time, as we are informed, there is no real basis for such improvement. Manufacturers are still over-stocked with a large amount of woolen goods, through over-production and importations, and the latter are still coming forward in large quantities, and the trade has not yet recovered, during the last two years, it will necessarily be many months before the goods now in the hands of manufacturers can be disposed of, and the consumption of wool in this country was estimated at 170,000,000 pounds of wool, or 57,000,000 pounds of wool per annum, double the quantity of clean staple of which the crop of the United States consists. It is not probable that the consumption is now more than half what it was, and it will be at least two years before it will have increased. It is true, we heard a good deal talked about the Southern States as a source of supply of the Wool, because of the alleged lack of profit attending the growing of wool at the present prices for wool, but we have no idea that this has had much effect to any very alarming extent. At all events, the increase in the wool clip of the Southern States could not, even if it should be very large, have much effect upon the stock, then sufficient to more than offset any probable increase in the consumption. The clip this year we think, will approximate 16,000,000 pounds, and if it should be 20,000,000 pounds, it will not be available, will probably suffer for the wants of consumption, and from the present aspect of trade and manufacturing industry.

MICHIGAN.

From the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, of Monday last, we learn that as yet there is no material change in the condition of the market although it looks rather heavier than at the opening of the week, and a little weaker. Principal State markets there has been some falling away both in receipts and prices.

Through private sources of information we learn that the factories are not being overstocked on account of the new arrivals. The large receipts are filling the commission houses, while the demand is very meagre for season and as yet light. Many large corporations are holding off from the early sales of wool, and the feeling was expressed by many that a decline in prices would be realized.

Whether these opinions are well grounded time alone will show, but it is the fact that we shall have later intelligence, which will be given to our readers as received.

In this market operators are doing very little, in fact almost nothing at all, the feeling is so strong that lower prices will very soon be established. From the interior of the State our reports this evening are of a very favorable character.

Jackson.—The arrivals are light and sales are made at 30@32c. On the Fifty eight or ten loads sold at middle.

Albion.—The arrivals are not quite so liberal and prices range from 30@32c.

Ann Arbor.—The amount taken aggregates about 85,000 lbs. Ruling prices are 30@32c.

Ypsilanti.—The market is dull with prices ranging from 30@32c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Sales of 73 hhds tobacco at full rates: 8 hhds lugs to medium leaf; Heavy country cuttings $19. Flour $6 75@7. Wheat $1 90@ 2 05. Corn 90@95c. Oats 70@75c. Mess pork $22. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard, bulk 15½c; shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c. Lard, 18@19c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour very quiet; best grades are in demand; Pennsylvania extra family $9 50@11. Wheat firmer and more in demand; supply light; prime red $2 80@2 85; common do $2 25@ 2 30; amber $2 90. Corn less active; yellow 90c; mixed Western $1 17.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street family $9 50@10; City Mills $9 50; Wheat steady; white $1 12@1 16; yellow in good demand at $1 10@1 12. Corn firm and unchanged. Mess pork firm at $28. Bacon firm and advancing. Rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c; shoulders 13½c. Lard 18@19c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Flour quiet at $8 25@11 50 for Western bakers. Wheat neglected. Corn quiet and closed firmer; sales 8,000 bush white at $1 03@1 07; 8,000 bush yellow at $1 05@1 06. Oats dull; sales 12,000 bush at 74½c. Other articles unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Cotton dull; prices nominally unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine $7 @7 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn $1. Oats 90c. Hay $21. Bran $24. Corn meal $1 40@1 45. Pork $29 75. Lard 15½@16½c; bacon firm; shoulders 14c; clear sides 18c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 81 for No. 1; $1 74 for No. 2. Oats steady at 60c for No. 2. Corn active at 80c for No. 1.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 14.—Flour in fair demand at $11 50 @12 75 for choice. Wheat—none in market; No. 1 white inquired for at $2 50.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 31c; sales 50 bales. Receipts 800 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Under light receipts and a brisk demand, the market opened strong on Tuesday last at an advance of 25@ 50 ℔ 100 lbs. This improvement has not only been sustained, but in sympathy with the upward turn in the Eastern market, values have further appreciated to the extent of 10@25c, making an advance of fully 50@75c ℔ 100 lbs.

This favorable reaction, though not wholly unexpected, was more decided than the most sanguine had looked for, and for the first time in many weeks, the speculations of drovers have resulted favorably. This impetus, however, should not lead to excessive and reckless purchases, for among our best and oldest dealers here, there are few who express confidence in the stability of present prices.

The character of the demand was substantially the same as noted in our previous reports, viz: for good to choice shipping lots on eastern account, and fair to good butchers' cattle for home consumption, but there has been a notable falling off in the demand for stock cattle, which is due chiefly to the advanced prices which they are held. Choice fat smooth steers have met with quick sales at $7 @8 75 for averages of from 1,350 to 1,600 lbs, with one or two transactions at $9 @9 05 for extra. On Saturday confined exclusively to meeting the wants of a few local buyers, and sales were restricted to 328 head, "scallawag" steers and "scraggy"—remain in the pens unsold, and no more of these descriptions will be offered here for at least a week to come. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,350 lbs and upwards	$7 90@8 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, at	7 50@7 75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000@1,200 lbs, at	6 75@7 25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 900@1,000 lbs, at	6 00@6 50
Stock Cattle—Ordinary quality in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at	5 00@5 00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers, at	4 00@4 75
Hogs—The receipts for the past week number 38,362 against 31,866 received last week, an increase of 9,606 head. This supply, though much larger than was generally anticipated, has not largely exceeded the wants of the trade, as the advance in the Eastern market induced the confidence of shippers to that extent, that all have felt free to operate, and there has been a good healthy competition throughout under which prices have advanced smacrially. The average quality of the offerings too, has been much better than any week for the past three months, and the fall-off in the, to some extent, the improvement in prices. New York, Boston, Albany and Philadelphia have each been liberally represented, and the great bulk of the stock has been taken up for those points. On Friday and Saturday, owing to the continued liberal arrivals, an easier feeling was developed, and the advance established earlier in the week was almost wholly lost, the market closing at $7 90@8 for common, mixed and uneven lots of light averages; at $8 @8 20 for medium to good, and $8 25@8 40 for choice smooth fat lots, averaging 200 lbs and upward. Sheep—There have been few changes in the market for this class of stock. The inquiry has been confined to good mutton qualities, for which $7 @8 25 have been the prices current. Common descriptions remain dull and neglected at $5 @6 50.	

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Tobacco inactive and a little lower at $6 @11 50 for lugs; $12 @16 for medium leaf; $18 @20 for fine leaf; $22 @25 for fancy. Hemp dull and unchanged at $180@190 for unbreaking. Flour dull and lower; $7 @8 for superfine; $8 @9 for extra; $9 @10 for family; $11 @12 for choice. Wheat—choice firm and scarce; other grades dull and lower; No. 2 red $2 @2 05; No. 3 do $1 90@1 95; rejected $1 @1 80. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 80@81c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 60@61c. Rye dull at 93@95c. Barley dull and lower; fall $1 @1 30. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess pork $28 @28 50. Bulk shoulders in dry salt 13@13½c; plain canvassed hams 19@20c; clear sides 18@19c; canvassed do 20@21c. Lard, refined 16@16½c; choice leaf 17½@18c. Whisky dull and lower at $2 @2 05. Butter and eggs dull and lower; prices unchanged. Weather cloudy and very warm. Wool unchanged at trade.

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New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed as 141¾.

NEW YORK, July 14, P. M.

MONEY

Steady at 6@7 per cent. on call.

STERLING

Steady and unchanged.

GOLD

Opened at 142¼, declined to 141¾, advanced to 142 and closed at 141¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Closed steady. Coupons '81 110¾@111⅛; do '62 111⅜@111⅝; do '64 110¾@110⅞; do '65 111⅛@111½; do new 108⅜@108⅝; do '67 108⅜@108½; do '68 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s 103⅞@104; six per cent. Pacific Railroad 107½@107¾.

STOCKS

Lower, closing dull and unsettled. The announcement of a four per cent. dividend on New York Central without a scrip dividend, which had been expected, caused a decline. The heaviest fall was in Central and Erie, in which the largest dealings were made.

5:30 PRICES.

Canton 47@49; Cumberland 30@34½; Wells Express 24@26½; American 60@62; Adams 33@34½; United States 62@62½; Merchants' 24¼@24½; Quicksilver 21¼@22; Mariposa 12@13; Pacific Mail 103@103½; Atlantic 36@37; Western Union Telegraph 34@34½; New York Central 131; Erie 67@68½; preferred 74@75¾; Hudson 134@135; Reading 94@94½; Ohio and Mississippi 30@30½; Wabash 90@94½; St. Paul 67@68; preferred 79@80; Michigan Central 119@120; Michigan Southern 93@93½; Illinois Central 144@144½; Pittsburgh 88½; Toledo 122@122½; Rock Island 102@102½; Northwestern 75@76½; preferred 86@86½; Fort Wayne 104@105; Hartford and Erie 16@17; Chicago and Alton 127; Joliet and Chicago 91; Columbia 96; Missouri's 91; new Tennessee's 69½; old 71½; North Carolinas 75.

Exports of specie $58,000 in gold and $1,000 in silver.

Sub-Treasury $1,688,993; payments $2,884 961; balance $42,380,536.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 14, 1868.

FLOUR—Steady; sales of spring extras at $7 90@ 10 50.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at $2 30@2 34, and No. 2 at $1 78@178½.

CORN—Fairly active, the demand chiefly speculative, firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales of No. 1 at 92@ 93c; No. 2 at 89@90½c, and rejected at 82@86c, closing with sellers of No. 1 at 92c.

OATS—In fair request by speculators, and ½@¾c higher; sales at 68@69c, closing quiet at 68½c.

RYE AND BARLEY—Neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm but quiet. Mess pork sold at $28 50. Sweet pickled hams 15½c. Lard 15c, seller September. Dry salted shoulders 12c, buyer the month.

BEEF CATTLE—Very dull; sales at $6@7 50 for fair to good smooth lots.

HOGS—Dull and 10@15c lower; sales at $8 35@8 50 for fair to medium, and from $8 55@8 75 for good to choice.

FREIGHTS—Dull and steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 700 bales at 32c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls; low grades dull and 10@15c lower; sales 7,400 bbls at $8 50@9 00 for superfine State and western; $9 05@9 75 for extra State; $9 80@10 25 for choice do; $9 60@9 75 for white wheat extra; $8 45@9 75 for Ohio extra; $9 05@10 25 for extra do; $10 25@12 for good to choice do, closing dull. California dull and heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $11 50@12 50. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $7 @8 25. Corn meal in fair request; sales 1,000 bbls at $5 @5 90 for Jersey; $5 for Brooklyn; $6 10 for Brandywine. Receipts of wheat low and 1c lower; sales 30,000 bush at $2 30@2 40 for No. 2 spring; No. 1 do do; $2 45@2 50 for new white Canadian; $2 50@2 60 for new white Kentucky; $2 60@2 65 for new white Arkansas, and $2 70@2 75 for new white Missouri; $2 80@2 90 for Indiana; $2 90@3 for inferior new red southern. Rye dull; sales 800 bush southern at $1 75. Barley dull and nominal. Receipts of corn lower; a shade firmer with a moderate demand for export and for home use; sales 93,000 bush at $1 @1 01 for inferior to prime mixed western afloat, closing at $1 01@1 02 for part; $1 02@1 03 for new white western; $1 12 for yellow western; $1 16 for old white southern in store. Receipts of oats none; dull and 1c lower; sales 41,000 bush at $1 @1 01 for western in store; $1 02 for afloat. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops quiet and steady; sales 100 bales at 30@ 35c. Sugar—Refiners' buyers; sales 150 hhds Cuba at 11½@11¾c; 500 hhds centrifugal at 12½@12¾c. Molasses quiet at 80@85c for Americas. Petroleum steady and quiet; crude 17c; refined 34c. Tallow firm and in good demand; sales 100,000 pounds at 11@11½c. Pork quiet and steady; sales 1,800 bbls at $28 25@ 28 50 for old, closing at $28 25 regular; $28 62½@ 28 75 for prime; $29@29 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 300 bbls at $15@16 for country prime; $17 for Chicago do; $18@20 for country mess; $21@23 for Chicago do. Beef quiet and steady; sales 200 packages at 12@12½c for plain mess; $13@14 for family. Middling nominal. Lard quiet and a shade lower; sales 500 tierces at 15½@15¾c. Butter quiet and steady; sales 2,000 bbls at 20@23c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 13@16c for Ohio. Freights to Liverpool more active and firm; engagements per steamer for 32,000 bush wheat at 9½d. Freights to Cork for orders 6s.

LATER.—Flour closed quiet and slightly in buyers' favor; sales 10,000 bbls at $8 @10 50 for State; $9 @10 50 for No. 2; $10 @12 for round hoop Ohio; $9 @10 50 for No. 2; $10 @12 for round hoop Ohio; $9 @10 50 for No. 2; $10 @12 for round hoop Ohio; $9 @10 50 for No. 2; $10 @12 for round